

The impact of the COVID-19 epidemic on selected elements of the labour market in Poland in the second quarter of 2021

10.09.2021

6.8%

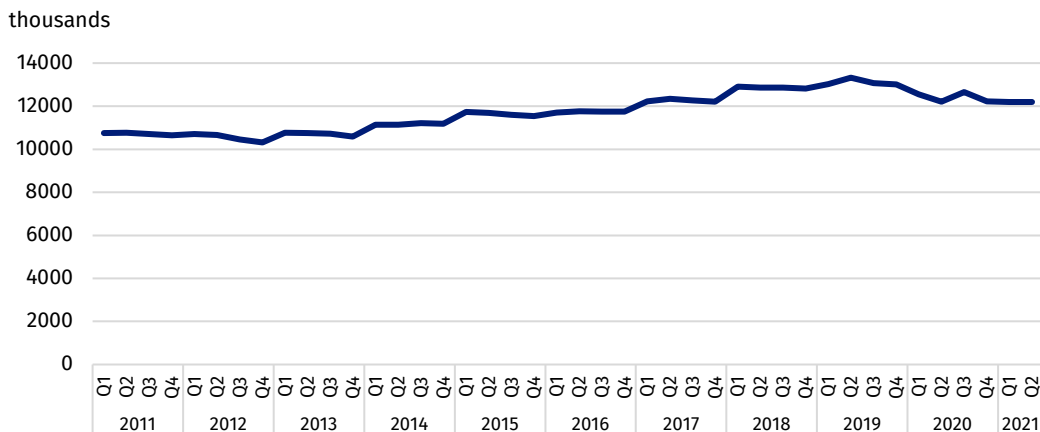
the share of people who worked remotely on 30 June 2021 due to the epidemic situation in the total number of employed persons

In March 2020, the state of epidemic threat was announced in Poland, followed by the state of epidemic in connection with the spread of an infectious disease caused by the SARS-CoV-2 virus, named COVID-19. Following the assessment of the epidemic situation, solutions were introduced by law to prevent and counteract the spread of the said virus and to combat the disease caused by it. These solutions were also applicable to the labour market. Among them, for instance, was the introduction of the possibility of working from outside a permanent workplace, that is remote work. The data presented in this publication were obtained from the Labour Demand Survey¹.

The Labour Demand Survey is conducted using a representative method on a quarterly basis. According to the scope of the survey, it covers notional economy entities and their local units employing at least 1 person. The survey shows that at the end of the second quarter of 2021, the number of occupied jobs was almost the same as at the end of the second quarter of 2020.

Chart 1. Employed persons

As at the end of the quarter



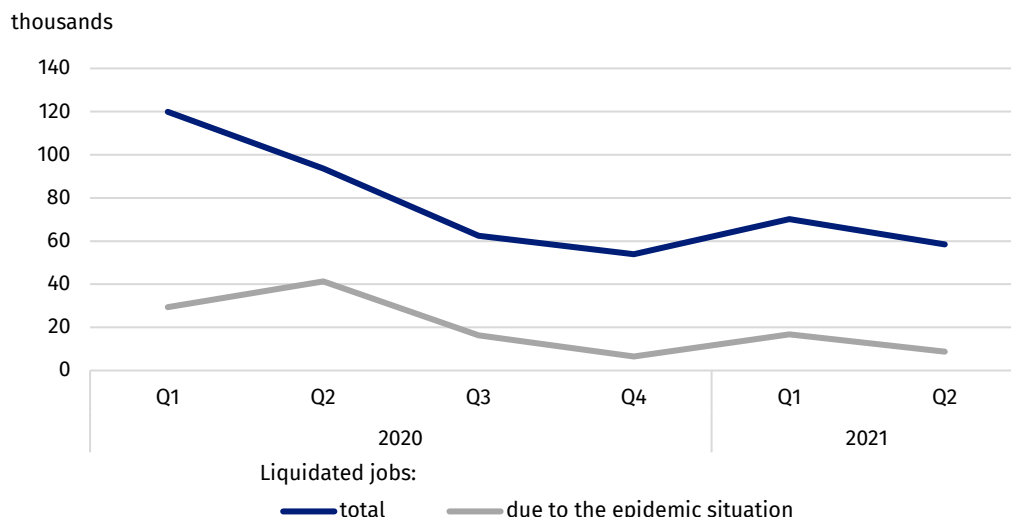
¹ The collected data come from the voluntary responses of reporting units to four additional questions attached on the Reporting Portal to 'the Labour Demand Survey'. Approximately half of the units that completed the reports answered the questions about the impact of the pandemic situation on the way enterprises operate and behave.

Liquidated jobs

In the second quarter of 2021, 58.5 thousand jobs were liquidated, 37.4% fewer than in the second quarter of 2020. It should be noted, however, that the number of job cuts related to the spread of COVID-19 accounted for nearly 15% of all job losses.

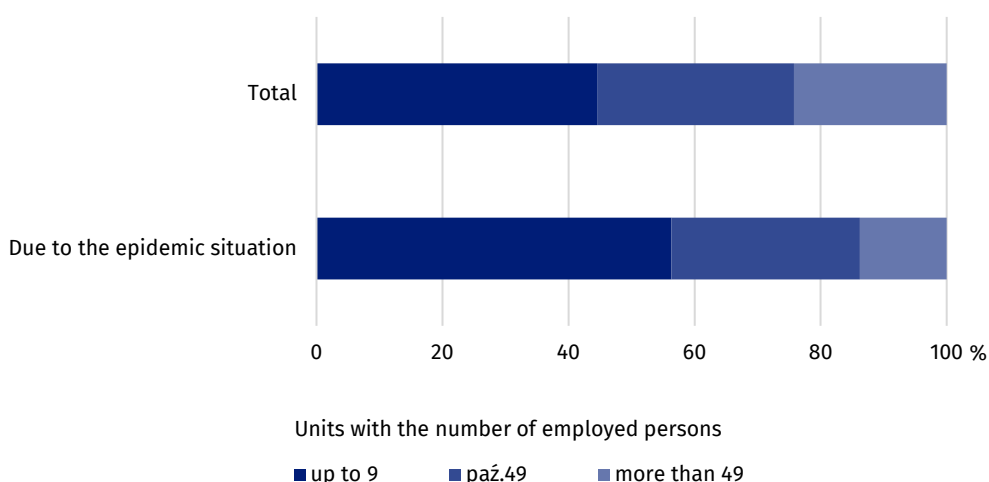
Out of all job losses in the second quarter of 2021, 14.9% were caused by the epidemic situation

Chart 2. Liquidated jobs



The cutting of jobs took place in all size classes of units. The share of jobs liquidated due to the epidemic situation higher than the average share for Poland was recorded in units with up to 9 employed persons. In other size classes of units, the share was lower than the average share for Poland.

Chart 3. Liquidated jobs in Poland in the second quarter of 2021

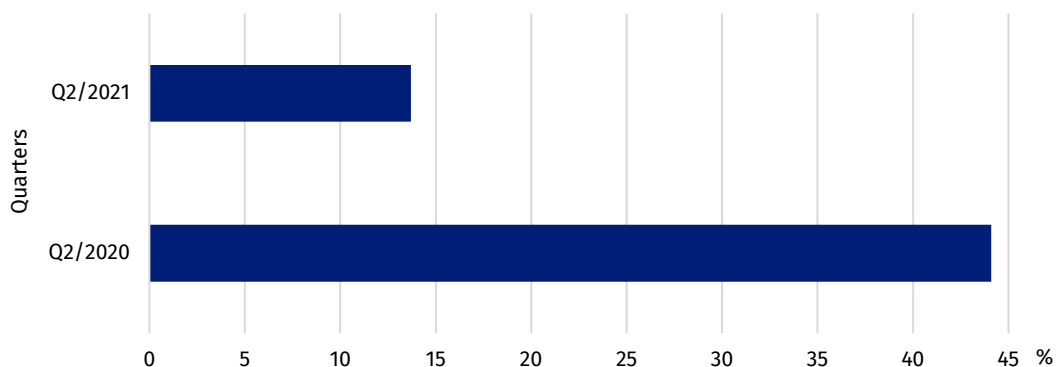


Job losses due to the spread of COVID-19 occurred mainly in the private sector.

Taking into account the type of activity according to the PKD (NACE Rev.2) classification it can be stated, that the structure of jobs lost due to the epidemic in individual sections was similar to the structure of all job losses. For example, jobs liquidated in the trade; repair of motor vehicles^A section accounted for approximately 22% of jobs liquidated in the whole economy, and jobs liquidated in this section due to the epidemic situation accounted for around 20% of all jobs lost for this reason.

In the second quarter of 2021, significantly fewer jobs were lost due to the epidemic in the country compared to the corresponding period of the previous year.

Chart 4. The share of jobs liquidated due to the epidemic situation



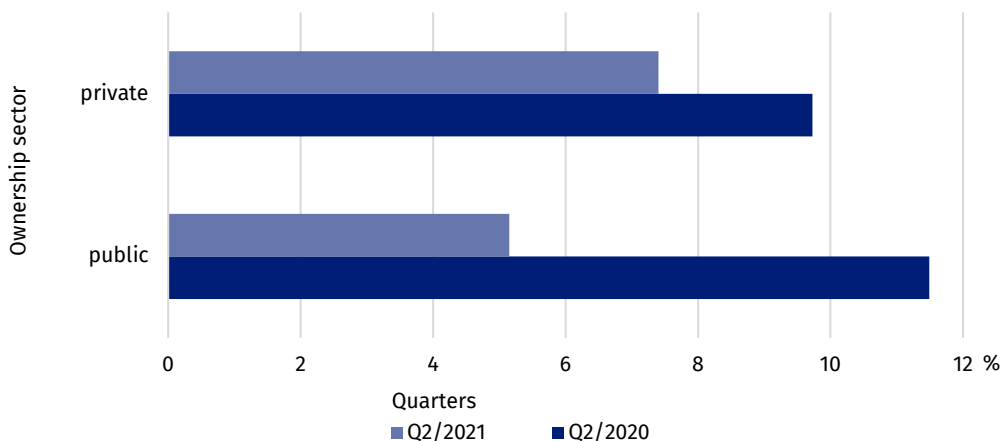
Remote work during the period of epidemic threat

The epidemic situation that occurred in March 2020 limited the activities of national economy entities in their hitherto existing form. This was manifested, on the one hand, by the liquidation of jobs, and on the other hand, by the fact that employers became open to forms of employment enabling staff to maintain social distance. One of such forms is remote work.

At the end of June 2021, the share of people who worked remotely due to the epidemic situation in the total number of employed persons covered by the Labour Demand Survey was 6.8%, 3.4 percentage points more than at the end of June 2020. During the second quarter, the extent of remote work in the private sector was higher than in the public sector.

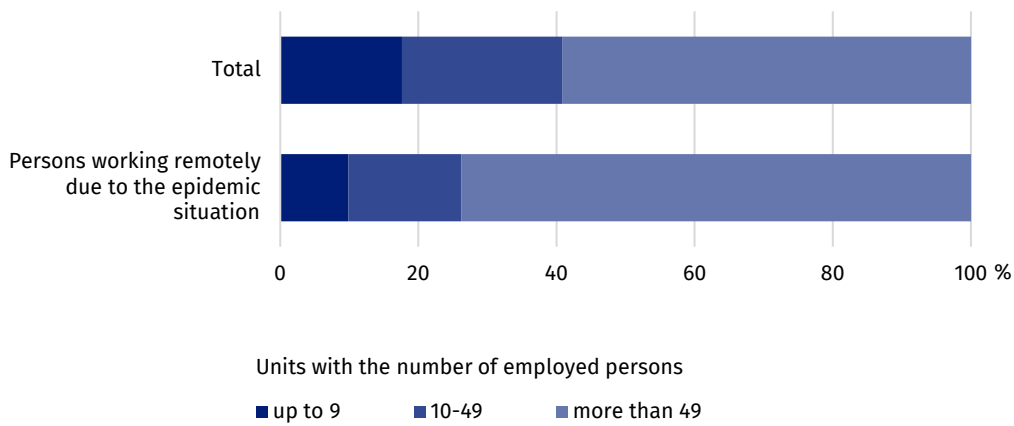
Chart 5. The share of employed persons working remotely due to the epidemic situation by ownership sector

As at the end of the quarter



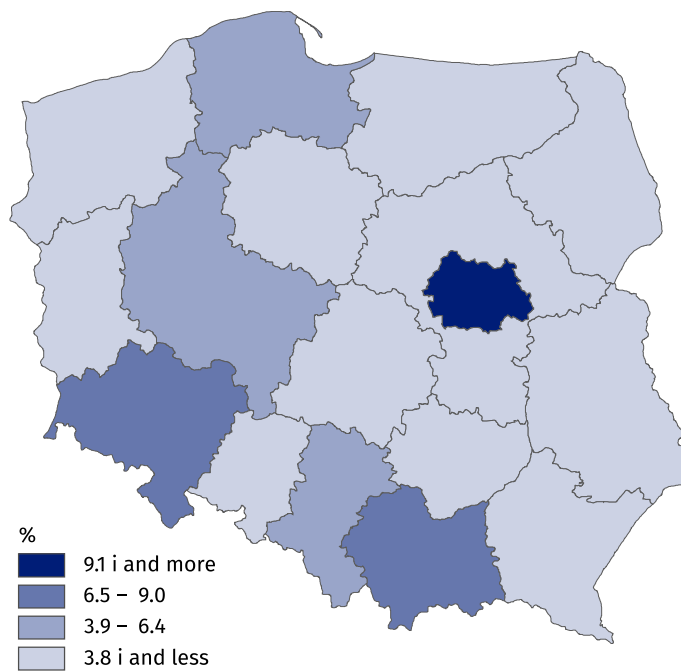
Across the whole economy, the use of remote work in order to reduce the epidemic risk remained highest in units employing over 49 persons. The share of people working remotely in units of this size was 8.5%, 2.7 percentage points fewer than in the second quarter of 2020. In units employing up to 9 persons, remote work was performed by 3.8% of employed persons, whereas in units with 10 to 49 employed persons – 4.8%.

Chart 6. The structure of employed persons by size of units in the second quarter of 2021
As at the end of the quarter



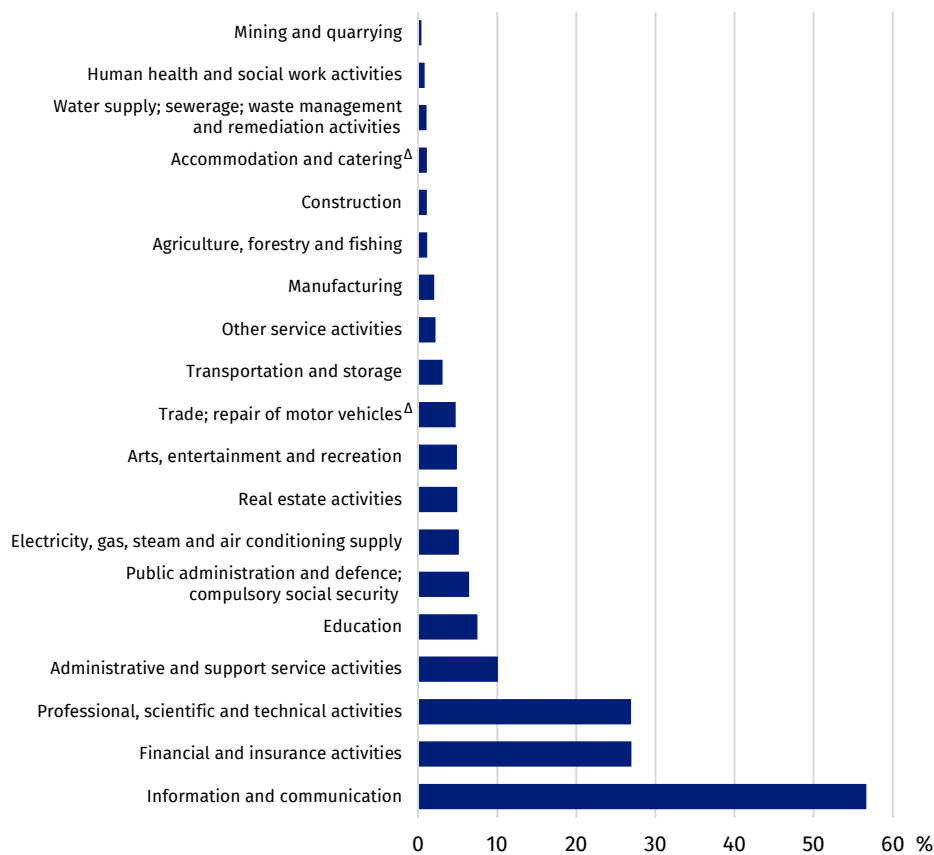
Remote work caused by the epidemic was implemented by employers in individual regions at different scales.

Map 1. The share of employed persons working remotely due to the epidemic situation by region (NUTS 2016) in the second quarter of 2021
As at the end of the quarter



The transition to remote work to a significantly higher degree than statistically in Poland took place in the Warszawski stołeczny region. As a result of the epidemic situation, approximately every fifth employed person worked remotely there. Among the remaining regions, the use of this form of work in the realities of the epidemic threat was least common in the Warmińsko-Mazurskie region, where remote work due to the COVID-19 threat was performed by 1.3% of employed persons.

Chart 7. The share of employed persons working remotely due to the epidemic situation in selected PKD (NACE Rev. 2) sections in the second quarter of 2021
As at the end of the quarter



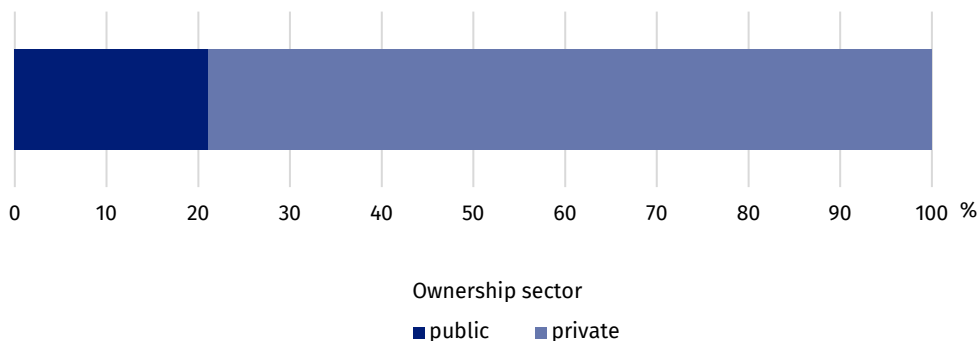
Performing remote work in the second quarter of 2021 varied depending on the type of activity. For example, in the information and communication section, remote work was performed by nearly 57% of employed persons. In the financial and insurance activities section as well as in the professional, scientific and technical activities section around 27% of employed persons were performing such form of work due to the pandemic caused by the coronavirus SARS-CoV-2.

Employed persons who due to the epidemic situation received a care allowance during a period of leave resulting from the necessity to take personal care of a child under 8 years of age

By virtue of the Act of 2 March 2020 on Special Solutions to Prevent, Counteract and Combat COVID-19, Other Infectious Diseases and Crisis Situations Caused by Them, working parents or legal guardians were provided with the possibility to receive a care allowance during a period of leave resulting from the necessity to take personal care of a child under 8 years of age in case of a closure of a nursery, nursery school, children’s club or school. In the second quarter of 2021, 1.3% of employed persons were exercising this right in Poland, the vast majority of whom worked in the private sector.

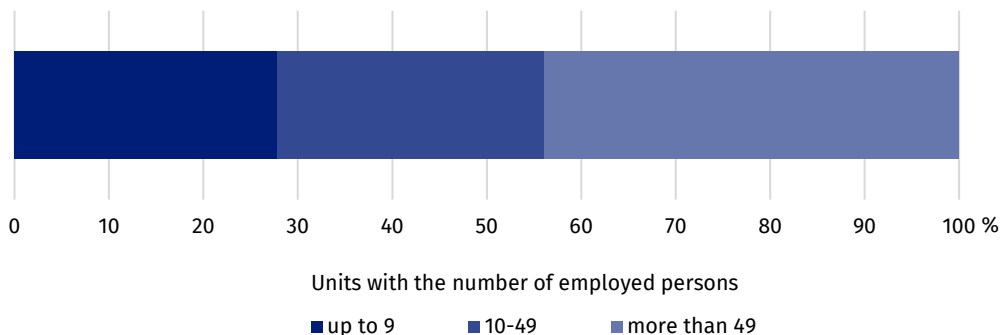
In the second quarter of 2021, compared to the second quarter of 2020, the share of employed persons receiving a care allowance during a period of leave resulting from the necessity to take personal care of a child under 8 years of age decreased (0.5 percentage points)

Chart 8. The structure of employed persons who due to the epidemic situation received a care allowance during a period of leave resulting from the necessity to take personal care of a child under 8 years of age in case of a closure of a nursery, nursery school, children's club or school by ownership sector in the second quarter of 2021



Of employed persons who due to the epidemic situation were recipients of a care allowance during a period of leave resulting from the necessity to take personal care of a child under 8 years of age in case of a closure of a nursery, nursery school, children's club or school the largest number worked in units with more than 49 employed persons – 43.9%.

Chart 9. The structure of employed persons who due to the epidemic situation received a care allowance during a period of leave resulting from the necessity to take personal care of a child under 8 years of age in case of a closure of a nursery, nursery school, children's club or school by size of units in the second quarter of 2021



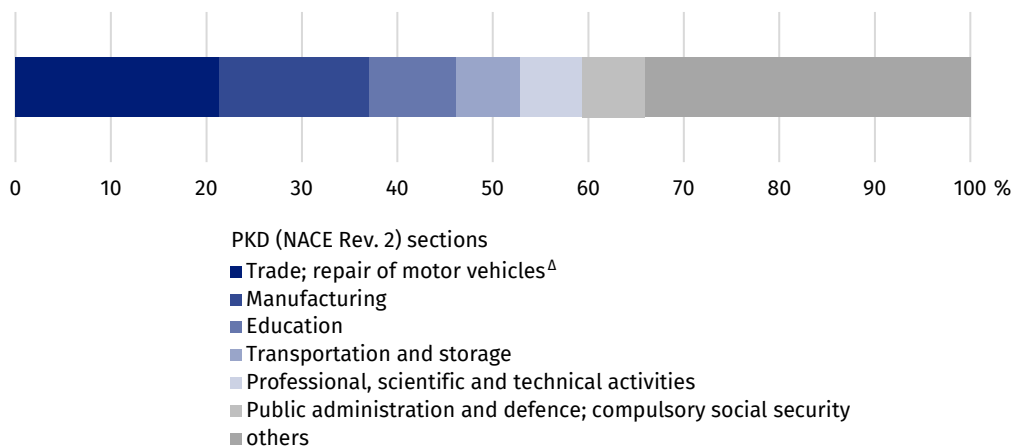
The scale of taking leave to care for a child for the said reason in particular regions was quite similar. The share of the number of working parents and legal guardians exercising the right to care for a child due to the epidemic situation ranged from 1.0% in the Lubuskie region to 1.6% in the Zachodniopomorskie region.

According to the survey, the relatively highest number of employed persons, that is 3.8%, took leaves from work because of caring for a child in the other service activities section.

The largest number of employed persons who exercised the right to take care of a child due to the spread of COVID-19 were parents and legal guardians working in sections: trade; repair of motor vehicles^Δ and manufacturing.

The analysis of the structure of employed persons who due to the epidemic situation received a care allowance during a period of leave resulting from the necessity to take personal care of a child under 8 years of age in case of a closure of a nursery, nursery school, children's club or school by PKD (NACE Rev. 2) section shows that employed persons from sections: trade; repair of motor vehicles^Δ and manufacturing accounted together for nearly 37% of all persons receiving the allowance.

Chart 10. The structure of employed persons who due to the epidemic situation received a care allowance during a period of leave resulting from the necessity to take personal care of a child under 8 years of age in case of a closure of a nursery, nursery school, children's club or school by PKD (NACE Rev.2) section in the second quarter of 2021

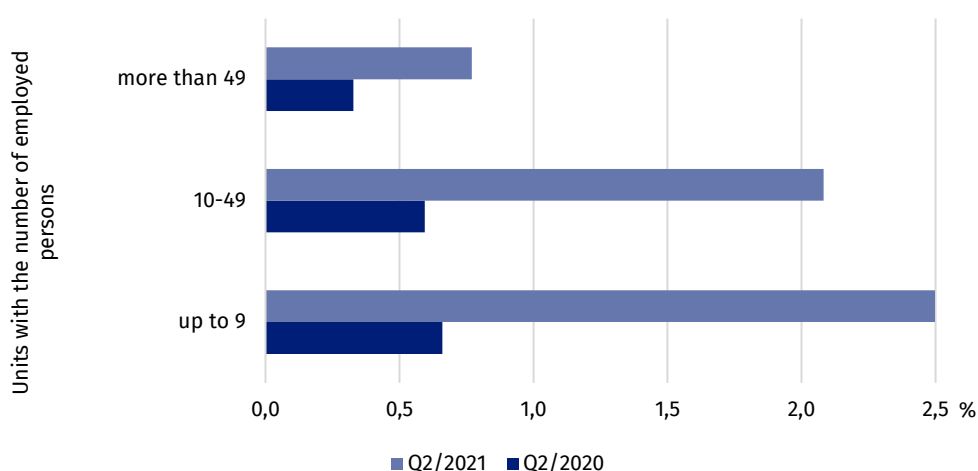


Employed persons who due to the epidemic situation received a sick pay or sickness allowance because of undergoing quarantine or isolation

In the second quarter of 2021, in order to limit the spread of the infectious disease, forms of temporary isolation due to the suspicion of infection, for instance quarantine or isolation, were still in use. Employed persons who were recipients of a sick pay or sickness allowance due to quarantine or isolation as at 30 June 2021, constituted 1.4% of the total employed population. Such cases were recorded at a similar scale in both the public and private sectors.

As at 30 June 2021, 1.4% of employed persons were recipients of a sick pay or sickness allowance because of under-going quarantine or isolation

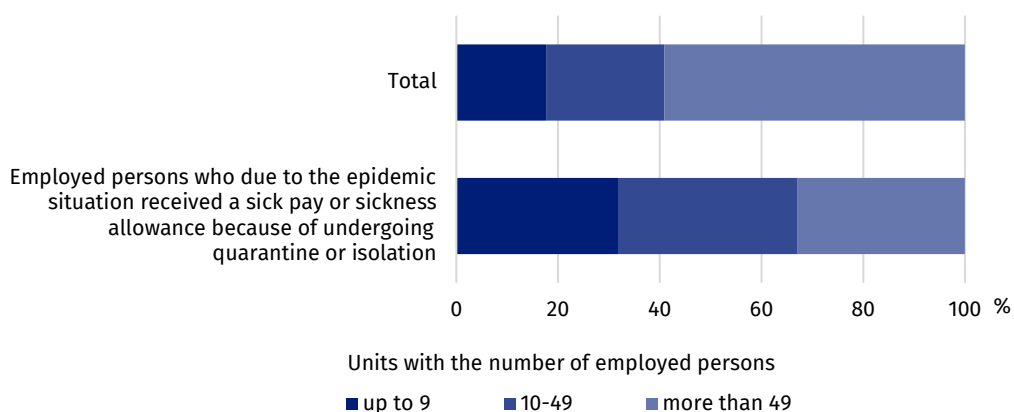
Chart 11. The share of employed persons who received a sick pay or sickness allowance because of undergoing quarantine or isolation by size of units
As at the end of the quarter



The scale of using this kind of temporary isolation (i.a. quarantine or isolation) due to the suspicion of infection was higher in the second quarter of 2021 than in the second quarter of 2020. This was the case regardless of the size of units.

Chart 12. The structure of employed persons by size of units in the second quarter of 2021

As at the end of the quarter



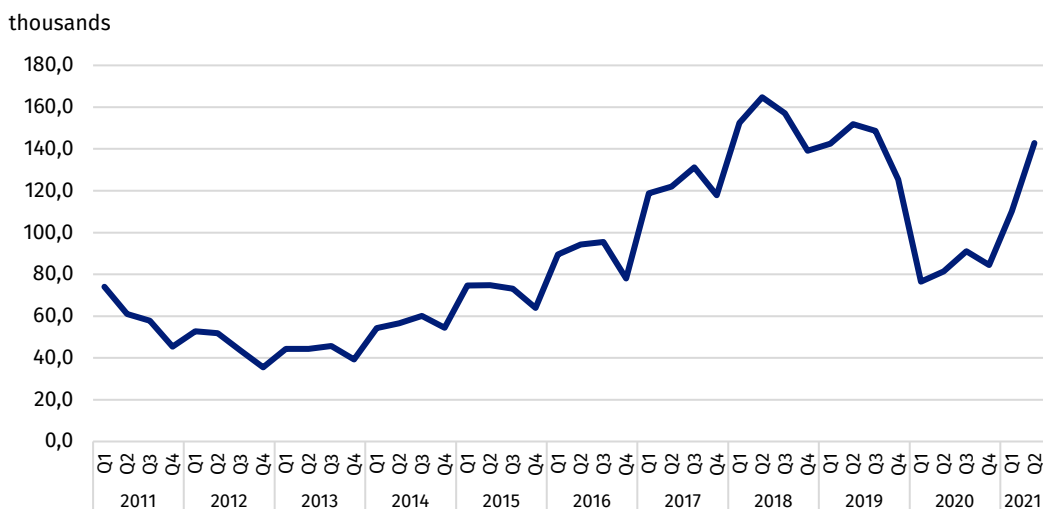
Quarantine or isolation of employed persons took place in all regions, with the relatively highest occurrence in the Śląskie, Zachodniopomorskie, Kujawsko-pomorskie and Pomorskie regions. In each of these regions, employed persons who were recipients of a sick pay or sickness allowance because of undergoing quarantine or isolation as at 30 June 2021, accounted for 1.7% of employed persons. When considering types of activities, it can be stated that at the end of June 2021, the largest share of employed persons subject to the obligation of quarantine or isolation was recorded in the construction section and accommodation and catering^A section.

Summary

The SARS-CoV-2 virus began to spread in Poland in the first quarter of 2020. The results of the survey show that in the subsequent quarters the situation regarding occupied and unoccupied jobs was different than in the previous years of the second decade of the 21st century. After the period of a significant decrease in the number of these jobs in 2020, the number of employed persons, which reflects occupied jobs, returned to the level of the second quarter of 2019.

Chart 13. Job vacancies

As at the end of the quarter



In the second quarter of 2021, the number of job vacancies increased by nearly 30% compared to the previous quarter. This is a situation that has taken place almost every month since the second decade of the 21st century except for the first quarter of 2020, when the number of job vacancies decreased by 39.0% compared to the previous quarter.

The phenomena presented in this study will be monitored in subsequent editions of the Labour Demand Survey.

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